

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY HERALD has more than double the circulation of any other paper published in Southern California. Business men recognize it accordingly as the best advertising medium South of San Francisco.

FRIDAY,.....MARCH 3, 1876.

The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph wires are again in working order.

The death of ex-Senator WILLIAM WIRT PENDGAST is announced. He was quite a young man, an able lawyer and one of the most eloquent speakers on the Pacific coast.

The Danger Ahead.

The announcement made by the HERALD that the passage of the ARCHER freight and fares bill would necessitate an immediate discontinuance of all railroad building throughout the State, has drawn the attention of our people to a matter to which they had paid but little attention, and the universal sentiment is that if the bill will stop the building of railroads, it should not be passed. Los Angeles and all Southern California is now receiving more material aid toward development and permanent prosperity from railroads than from any other half a dozen sources combined, and we cannot afford indifference in Legislative buncumb that will cripple and probably kill the system of railroads now rapidly extending itself over this part of the State. If, as we have every reason to believe, the passage of ARCHER'S bill will compel the Southern Pacific Company to discharge the vast force now employed in Tehachape Pass and the San Fernando Tunnel in pushing the work of closing the gap in the road between this city and San Francisco, and to suspend operations on the Southern Pacific East of San Geronimo Pass, it is the duty of not only every resident of Los Angeles city and county, but of every resident of Southern California to oppose its passage. We talk of hard times now, but let railroad building come to a stand still—let the announcement go forth that no more Southern Pacific track will be laid until after the convening of the next Legislature, two years hence, and we shall have hard times compared with which the present is an unusually prosperous era. Dimes will be as plenty as dollars now; real estate will rapidly depreciate, and a few months hence, those who are so loudly demanding the passage of a bill intended to prevent railroad building will be anathematized by the whole people, and to be known as the supporter of ARCHER'S folly will be to be regarded as an enemy to public welfare and a stumbling block to development and prosperity.

Another Eloquent Speech.

Journals that were once proud to be called Administration organs, and who would again entertain that feeling were the pecuniary consideration forthcoming, are wont to tell us, in these days of piping and wirepulling, that they consider GRANT as virtually out of the Presidential contest, but if he desires to do so he has the power to secure the nomination for a third term. This is a good lord and good devil way of defining one's position, and evinces a disposition to stand in readiness to adopt the policy of CONKLING embodied in the following eloquent sentence: "If you want it, I don't; if you don't, I do." GRANT has not responded and ROSCOE is still in doubt whether his Chief wants it or not. So with the Republican journals. If GRANT wants it they will support him; if he does not, then they feel at liberty to go for CONKLING, or whoever will make it an object for them to do so. But if these journalistic trimmers are possessed of but the feeblest perceptive powers, they cannot but see that President GRANT does want it—that he is as much a candidate for third term as he was for the first or second term. A single word from him would have set the matter at rest long ago; but he has steadily refused to utter that word. He never intends to utter that word while the barest chance remains for the accomplishment of his purpose. The Republican party may choose between two ways of dying, but it cannot change its executioner. If it refuses to nominate GRANT, he will kill it; if it does nominate him, he will kill it. It is unreasonable to expect that if permitted a fair expression the people will elect the third term, and it is a reasonable conclusion that without the support and influence of GRANT the party cannot elect any other person. The New York Sun gives the following as the President's last speech on the third term question: "The question of a third term I do not believe concerns the American people very much. I maintain that under the Constitution any citizen has a right to run once or twice for the Presidency if he so desires. I do not choose to assert any desire."

A Contemptible Monopoly.

Probably the most illiberal, piecemeal extortion that ever disgraced a country and oppressed a people, is the Western Union Telegraph Company. Its lines were built almost entirely from subscriptions, donations and subsidies drawn directly from the pockets of the people, yet it never loses an opportunity to combine with the few to impose upon and extort money from the many. It sold itself to the Associated Press syndicate and for a few thousand dollars forced the people of

California to pay three prices for the monopoly newspapers in order to obtain the latest telegrams. It has always sought for exclusive franchises for the reason that its policy is so mean and contemptible, that when forced into competition with a liberally conducted line it at once loses all patronage. For years this contemptible monopoly extorted four prices for the services rendered, from the people of Los Angeles. But from the day the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company opened an office in this city, the people turned from the Western Union as Sinbad hastened from the old man of the mountains who had so long hung a dead weight about his neck. Western Union patronage in Los Angeles now only comes on days when the monopoly string happens to be working and the Atlantic and Pacific wires are inoperative. To illustrate the extortionate character of this company of bailing wire lines, here is a case in point. The heavy storm of last Sunday night broke down the Atlantic and Pacific lines for a long distance and the HERALD was deprived of its usual telegrams over that company's wires. Our Sacramento correspondent sent a report of thirty words over the Western Union line, and that magnanimous company charged and collected from us private message rates—one dollar for each ten words. This is not exactly highway robbery, because this is done with a shot-gun and this with a piece of rotten bailing wire. But after all there is something to be set down in the extortionate of the acts of the tottering old monopoly. It is on its last legs. Its friends are fewest where it is best known. In towns reached by other lines it does no business, except in cases such as we have mentioned. It only receives patronage when the business cannot be done over other lines, and when the patronage is forced the old custom of extortion is resorted to. To new comers and those who have not yet felt the weight of Western Union extortion, we say, avoid the rotten old monopoly as you would a place where you know you will be compelled to pay the largest amount of money for the least possible service. You may as well hope to beat three card monte, thimble rigging or the strap game as to do business at reasonable rate over the Western Union wires when the other lines are down.

BEE-KEEPER'S COLUMN.

Some of the Bees.

We watch for the light of the morning to break, And cheer the grey Eastern sky With its blended hues of saffron and lake, Then say to each other, "Awake, awake! For the winter's honey is all to make, And our bread for a long supply." Then off we hie to the hill and the dell, To the field, the wild wood and bower; In the columbine's horn we love to dwell, To dip in the lily with snow-white bell, To search the balm in its odoriferous cell, The thyme and the rosemary flower.

We seek for the bloom of the eglantine, The time, painted thistle, and briar; And follow the course of the wandering vine, Whether it trail on the earth's surface, Or round the aspiring tree-top twine, And reach for a stage still higher.

As each for the good of the whole is bent, And sows up its treasure for all, We hope for an evening with beards content, For the winter of life without lament, That summer is gone, with its loaves mispent, And the harvest is past recall! Dr. Alden.

Never since the earliest history of Bee-keeping in California has the honey crop been more promising than in the present. For the past month bees have been storing surplus honey. They seem to appreciate that this is a centennial year, and are spreading themselves. Give them room.

We would call special attention to the article on Foul Brood, from the pen of John P. Bruck, one of our most intelligent Bee-keepers. This much dreaded disease has already made its appearance in some parts of Southern California. For many years it has been thought that the only remedy was the extermination of the colony infected, but it now seems that there is a "Balm in Gilead." Let every Bee-keeper preserve a copy of this remedy as it might be money in his pocket. Should any one have occasion to apply the remedy, they will please report success.

Salicylic Acid as a Cure for Foul Brood.

Paper read before the Los Angeles Bee Keepers Society by Jno. P. Bruck: During the year 1875 the researches of quite a number of German scientific men, but more particularly those of Prof. Shonfeldt had demonstrated that the foul brood amongst bees was caused by a fungus allied to those causing fermentation, or by a variety of those infusidially small creatures known as *bacteria confinis*, the primordial form of life, the smallest living creatures yet discovered.

A short time previous another German Professor, Kolb, had discovered that minute creatures was altogether harmless to animal tissues of higher organizations. From a theoretical standpoint therefore it was highly probable that this acid, now called salicylic acid, would prove efficacious against foul-brood, and in the early part of last year various recommendations of this kind appeared in the German bee journals. We do not hear, of any practical result thereof until Mr. Siebenek published his experiment in the second May number of the *Bienenzeitung*. This communication is substantially as follows: "I took a small brush or pencil and lightly though thoroughly moistened every comb containing foul-brood, wherever there was any affected or sunken cells. I took out all empty or partially empty combs, and reduced the size of the hive as much as possible, and moistened the inner walls as well as the entrance of the hive. Three or four days after, the hive was again looked after, and all newly sunken cells treated as before. Where there were great quantities of the foul-brood cells they had, perhaps, better be cut out and the cut edges moistened with the acid. I have made various experiments in the last year, and not only have I effected a cure, but the hives have become populous and wintered well."

In the number of the *Bienenzeitung* of July 15th Mr. Mayer writes as follows: "I have just received the May num-

ber. I look over the table of contents and find 'Foul-brood Cure.' Hastily looking through the article I search for the words, salicylic acid, and sure enough there they are, as I expected, for I have done the same service it has Mr. Siebenek. It has been demonstrated through the careful scientific researches of Rev. Mr. Shonfeldt that microscopic fungoids are the cause of foul brood. Now it has been sufficiently proved that salicylic acid, like carbolic acid, would destroy all animalcules, it ought likewise prove efficacious against the micrococci or foul-brood fungus, especially as salicylic acid is harmless against animal tissue, having, furthermore, no smell, and when diluted, no taste. I accordingly procured some in a drug store and operated as described. The disease had assumed such threatening proportions with me that at last eighty per cent of sealed cells were foul-brooding. I proceeded substantially as Mr. Siebenek did, taking a feather and applying cells and comb with the acid dissolved in warm water, also washing the interior of the hive with a rag moistened with the acid.

Besides I added the diluted acid to their food in proportionally large doses. The bees ate it readily and to-day I regard foul-brood as eradicated from my apiary. I occasionally find in the worst hives a foul-brood cell, which, however, most likely, has remained since last Spring.

In the Spring of 1874 I melted down a large number of the very nicest empty combs, so as to prevent the disease from spreading; I now use all frames, those from affected hives not excepted, without any fear, after having disinfected them with the acid." J. P. Bruck.

Arroyo, Seco Apiary, Los Angeles County, California, Feb. 1, 1876.

P. S.—Salicylic acid can now be obtained from the manufacturers in the United States at about 35 cts. an ounce, by the quantity.

I have lately, article above was written, noticed an article on benzolic acid as a substitute for salicylic for the preservation of meats; and the result of a number of experiments seemed to prove it far superior to the salicylic. Those that cannot obtain the salicylic might try the benzolic. Besides it is more readily dissolved in water.

To Our Brother Bee-keepers.

It will doubtless be gratifying to every apiarian who reads the Weekly HERALD to know that arrangements have been made for an apicultural department in its columns.

We have concluded to take charge of this department for the present, and will devote our efforts to make it both interesting and beneficial to all those engaged in this branch of industry, which has been so long neglected and which as a science, is as we believe, but in its infancy.

The discoveries and improvements made in this department the past few years by some of the most learned and scientific men of the age has awakened an interest in this department of industry, both in Europe and America. There is perhaps no country in the world where nature offers greater inducements for the pursuit of this pleasing occupation than Southern California, where climate and pastureage is so favorable with so little labor and so remunerative. It is only through the medium of the press that apiculturians can keep pace with the advancements that are being made in their department. Interchange of opinion is essential for our advancement—we therefore urge our bee-keeping friends to a free interchange of opinion on the various topics pertaining to their occupation through the columns of the HERALD. We hope to hear from our friends in different parts of the country whenever they have anything of interest to communicate. Owing to our limited space, we request that all communications be as brief as possible. We will endeavor to give not less than one column of matter pertaining to apiculture each week, which will be more directly to bee-keeping in this country than can be found in any Eastern Bee Journal. All communications to this department should be addressed to

N. LEVERING.

Los Angeles, California, P. O. 626.

Latest Telegrams.

Dispatches of American Press Association by A. & P. Telegraph Co.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

PACIFIC COAST.

Death of ex-Senator Pendgast. SACRAMENTO, March 1st.—A dispatch has been received here announcing the sudden death at Santa Rosa of ex-Senator W. W. Pendgast, of Napa. Deceased served eight years in the Senate, but lost the Democratic nomination the last campaign. Pendgast had been a member of the Legislature since the opening of the present session, having been employed as agent to represent the interest of foreign insurance companies. He was one of the most brilliant orators in the State.

The New York Express. NEW YORK, March 1st.—The certificates of incorporation of the New York Express Company filed with the County Clerk yesterday recites that the Company is organized to print books, pamphlets, and newspapers. Its capital is \$25,000 in 250 shares of \$100 each. The Company is to be managed by Ernest Brooks, J. W. Brooks, Augustus Schell, Frederick Smith and Samuel March are elected Trustees. The Company is to continue for 50 years from the 29th of January last.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., March 1st.—Senator Pendgast of Napa, who has attended the District Court at this place Monday last, died last night at 8 o'clock. He complained yesterday of a chilly sensation, but was able to be in Court until noon, and an hour before his death. In the absence of any one of the attendants he was taken with apoplexy and was speechless when discovered. He lived but a few minutes thereafter.

This morning the District Court opened at 9 A. M., and adjourned till to-morrow.

EASTERN NEWS.

Cable Repaired. NEW YORK, March 1st.—Steamer Faraday successfully repaired the Direct Cable at noon to-day.

The work of picking up both ends and making the splice occupied exactly one and a half hours, and at one P. M. The tests were perfect.

Marriage of Prof. Syndall. LONDON, March 1st.—The marriage of Professor Syndall to Miss Louisa Claude Hamilton took place yesterday

at West Minister's Abbey. The ceremony was performed by Dean Storer, Thos. Carlisle, Professor Huxley, Dr. Hooker and Sir J. Pollock were present.

Spanish Matters. MADRID, March 1st.—Several Deputies offering a resolution in the Courts, that Bischoff and Navarre cease to exist as separate provinces and calling upon the government to apportion the territory among adjoining provinces.

New Jersey Republican Convention. NEWARK, N. J., March 1st.—The Republican State Convention is called for May 17th.

Interesting. The most stylish suits ever seen here will be offered at the opening day of the "Important," under the Lafayette Hotel, Saturday, March 4th.

His Honor, Judge Gray, is nothing if not polite to the ladies. The other day he had two pretty milliners in his court in a civil case involving the price of a show window. The judge had prepared for the occasion with a clean shave, new collar and bewitching bouquet on his desk, but it was of no avail; the law was against the fair clients, and of course the court had to decide accordingly. The Judge now bewails his sweetness wasted.

Charles Gallagher, a light weight pugilist, publishes a challenge this morning for a friendly set to with any man near his equal for \$100 a side. The line is to be fifty rounds, blacked gloves used, and the whole to be done up according to the rules of the P. R. Does anybody want his pliz spilled?

Cheaper Than Ever.

The clothing, boots, shoes and hats that will be offered on the opening day, Saturday, March 4th, at the "Important," under the Lafayette Hotel, will astonish everybody.

Confidence Company, No. 2, have ordered parade shirts for the company.

DIED.

OLIVER.—In this city, March 1st, Raimunda Oliver, wife of W. T. Oliver, of San Jose, Santa Clara county, aged 82 years.

MOREY.—In this city, March 24, Emma, wife of Robert H. Morey, aged 22 years.

FUNERAL.—In this city, on Main street, opposite the junction of Spring and Main streets, friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED.—Two good female cooks to go to Wilmington and work in a private family. Wages good. Apply at this office.

TO LET.—Two or three nicely furnished rooms, pleasant and convenient location. Inquire at office of Perry, Woodworth & Co.

95 ACRES of superior moist farming land, situated on the coast, on an important road, will be sold for \$2,000, if applied for soon. BROOK & MITCHELL, Commercial Bank Building.

FOR SALE: A CENTRALLY LOCATED SALOON, Having a

FIRST-CLASS TRADE

AND MAKING MONEY.

The Proprietor has interests elsewhere that he must look after. Inquire at the HERALD office.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the 17th Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, Action brought in the District Court of the 17th Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and complaint filed in said court of Los Angeles, in the Office of said District Court, by Alexander Wells, plaintiff, vs. Norman C. Jones, et al., defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the District Court of the 17th Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a decree of this court in the defendant, Norman C. Jones, shall at the hearing of this suit be liable to the plaintiff for the amount of principal and interest now due from him on the two agreements mentioned in the complaint, amounting to the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to the title and possession of said premises as of no effect, and void as respects the said Norman C. Jones and all claiming under through him; that the defendants E. W. Gale, Alexander C. Alexander and George K. Gale be required to surrender the possession of the premises occupied by them or to atone to the plaintiff the sum of \$5,325.00, U. S. gold coin, principal, and \$4,157.50, U. S. gold coin interest, that the plaintiff be restored to the possession of the real property in the complaint described; that the plaintiff be decreed to have the same estate and interest in said premises as before the execution of said agreement; that the premises respectively described in said agreements be declared charged with any incumbrance or charge in respect to the agreement affecting said premises claiming through him, and especially the defendants Temple & Workman, Milton S. Latham, Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, and that the plaintiff be decreed to have any estate or interest or right of possession in the said premises; that the defendants last above named be forever restrained from enforcing or attempting to enforce either of said mortgages in the complaint mentioned; that the said two agreements be held in relation to

THE DAILY and WEEKLY HERALD has more than double the circulation of any other paper published in Southern California. Business men recognize it accordingly as the best advertising medium South of San Francisco.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph wires are again in working order.

The death of ex-Senator WILLIAM WINT PENDEGAST is announced. He was quite a young man, an able lawyer and one of the most eloquent speakers on the Pacific coast.

The Danger Ahead.

The announcement made by the HERALD that the passage of the ARCHER freight and fares bill would necessitate an immediate discontinuance of all railroad building throughout the State, has drawn the attention of our people to a matter to which they had paid but little attention, and the universal sentiment is that if the bill will stop the building of railroads, it should not be passed. Los Angeles and all Southern California is now receiving more material aid toward development and permanent prosperity from railroads than from any other half a dozen sources combined, and we cannot afford indulgence in Legislative buncombe that will cripple and probably kill the system of railroads now rapidly extending itself over this part of the State. If, as we have every reason to believe, the passage of ARCHER'S bill will compel the Southern Pacific Company to discharge the vast force now employed in Tehachae Pass and the San Fernando Tunnel in pushing the work of closing the gap in the road between this city and San Francisco, and to suspend operations on the Southern Pacific East of San Geronimo Pass, it is the duty of not only every resident of Los Angeles city and county, but of every resident of Southern California to oppose its passage. We talk of hard times now, but let railroad building come to a standstill—let the announcement go forth that no more Southern Pacific track will be laid until after the convening of the next Legislature, two years hence, and we shall have hard times compared with which the present is an unusually prosperous era. Dimes will not be as plenty as dollars now; real estate will rapidly depreciate, and a few months hence, those who are so loudly demanding the passage of a bill intended to prevent railroad building will be anathematized by the whole people, and to be known as the supporter of ARCHER'S folly will be to be regarded as an enemy to public welfare and a stumbling block to development and prosperity.

Another Eloquent Speech.

Journals that were once proud to be called Administration organs, and who would again entertain that feeling were the pecuniary consideration forthcoming, are wont to tell us, in these days of pipelining and wirepulling, that they consider GRANT as virtually out of the Presidential contest, but if he desires to do so he has the power to secure the nomination for a third term. This is a good lord and good devil way of defining one's position, and evinces a disposition to stand in readiness to adopt the policy of CONKLING embodied in the following eloquent sentence: "If you want it, I don't; if you don't, I do." GRANT has not responded and ROSCOE is still in doubt whether his Chief wants it or not. So with the Republican journals. If GRANT wants it they will support him; if he does not, then they feel at liberty to go for CONKLING, or whoever will make it an object for them to do so. But if these journalistic trimmers are possessed of but the feeblest perceptive powers, they cannot but see that President GRANT does want it—that he is as much a candidate for third term as he was for the first or second term. A single word from him would have set the matter at rest long ago; but he has steadily refused to utter that word. He never intends to utter that word while the barest chance remains for the accomplishment of his purpose. The Republican party may choose between two ways of dying, but it cannot change its executioner. If it refuses to nominate GRANT, he will kill it; if it does nominate him, he will kill it. It is unreasonable to expect that if permitted a fair expression the people will elect the third term, and it is a reasonable conclusion that without the support and influence of GRANT the party cannot elect any other person. The New York Sun gives the following as the President's last speech on the third term question: "The question of a third term I do not believe concerns the American people very much. I maintain that the Constitution affords every citizen a right to run once, twice or thrice for the Presidency if he so desires. I do not choose to assert any desire."

A Contemptible Monopoly.

Probably the most illiberal, pious extortion that ever disgraced a country and oppressed a people, is the Western Union Telegraph Company. Its lines were built almost entirely from subscriptions, donations and subsidies drawn directly from the pockets of the people, yet it never loses an opportunity to combine with the few to impose upon and extort money from the many. It sold itself to the Associated Press syndicate and for a few thousand dollars forced the people of

California to pay three prices for the monopoly newspapers in order to obtain the latest telegrams. It has always sought for exclusive franchises for the reason that its policy is so mean and contemptible, that when forced into competition with a liberally conducted line it at once loses all patronage. For years this contemptible monopoly extorted four prices for the services rendered, from the people of Los Angeles. But from the day the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company opened an office in this city, the people turned from the Western Union as Sinbad hastened from the old man of the mountains who had so long hung a dead weight about his neck. Western Union patronage in Los Angeles now only comes on days when the monopoly string happens to be working and the Atlantic and Pacific wires are inoperative. To illustrate the extortionate character of this company of bailing wire lines, here is a case in point. The heavy storm of last Sunday night broke down the Atlantic and Pacific lines for a long distance and the HERALD was deprived of its usual telegrams over that company's wires. Our Sacramento correspondent sent a report of thirty words over the Western Union line, and that magnanimous company charged and collected from us private message rates—one dollar for each ten words. This is not exactly highway robbery, because that is done with a shot-gun and this with a piece of rotten bailing wire. But after all there is something to be set down in the extortion of the acts of the tottering old monopoly. It is on its last legs. Its friends are fewest where it is best known. In towns reached by other lines it does no business, except in cases such as we have mentioned. It only receives patronage when the business cannot be done over other lines, and when the patronage is forced the old custom of extortion is resorted to. To new comers and those who have not yet felt the weight of Western Union extortion, we say, avoid the rotten old monopoly as you would a place where you know you will be compelled to pay the largest amount of money for the least possible service. You may as well hope to beat three card monte, thimble rigging or the strap game as to do business at reasonable rate over the Western Union wires when the other lines are down.

BEE-KEEPER'S COLUMN.

Cane of the Bees.

We watch for the light of the morn to break,
And color the grey Eastern sky
With its blended hues of saffron and lake,
Then say to each other, "Awoke, awake,
For our winter's honey is all to make,
And our bread for a long supply."

Then off we lie to the hill and the dell,
To the field, the wood and the bower;
In the columbine's horn we love to dwell,
To dip in the tithy with snow-white bell,
To search the balm in its odorous cell,
The thyme and the rosemary dower.

We seek for the bloom of the eglantine,
The lime, painted thistle and briar,
And follow the course of the wandering vine,
Whether it trail on the earth's surface,
Or round the aspiring tree-top's spine,
And reach for a stage still higher.

As each for the good of the whole is bent,
And sows up its treasures for all,
We hope for an evening with beards content,
For the winter of life without lament,
That summer is gone, with its hours mispent,
A wither'd harvest is past recall! Dr. Aldin.

Never since the earliest history of Bee-keeping in California has the honey crop been more promising than in the present. For the past month bees have been storing surplus honey. They seem to appreciate that this is a centennial year, and are spreading themselves. Give them room.

We would call special attention to the article on Foul Brood, from the pen of John P. Bruck, one of our most intelligent Bee-keepers. This much dreaded disease has already made its appearance in some parts of Southern California. For many years it has been thought that the only remedy was the extermination of the colony infected, but it now seems that there is a "Balm in Gilead." Let every Bee-keeper preserve a copy of this remedy as it might be money in his pocket. Should any one have occasion to apply the remedy, they will please report success.

Salicilic Acid as a Cure for Foul Brood.

Paper read before the Los Angeles Bee Keepers Society by Jno. P. Bruck: During the year before last the researches of quite a number of German scientific men, but more particularly those of Prof. Shoenfeld had demonstrated that the foul brood amongst bees was caused by a fungus allied to those causing fermentation, or by a variety of those infinitesimally small creatures known as bacteria orvibriones, the primordial form of life, the smallest living creatures yet discovered.

A short time previous another German Professor, Kolb, had discovered an acid which though destructive of these minute creatures was altogether harmless to animal tissues of higher organizations. From a theoretical standpoint therefore it was highly probable that this acid, now called salicilic acid, would prove efficacious against foul-brood, and in the early part of last year various recommendations of this kind appeared in the German bee journals. We do not hear of any practical result thereof until Mr. Siebeneck published his experiment in the second May number of the Bienenzeitung. This communication is substantially as follows: "I took a small brush or pencil and lightly touched thoroughly moistened every comb containing foul brood, wherever there were any affected or sunken cells. I took out all empty or partially empty combs, and reduced the size of the hive as much as possible, and moistened the inner walls as well as the entrance of the hive. Three or four days after the hive was again looked after, and all newly sunken cells treated as before. Where there are great quantities of the foul-brood cells they had, perhaps, better be cut out and the cut edges moistened with the acid. I have made various experiments in the last year, and not only have I effected a cure, but the hives have become populous and wintered well."

In the number of the Bienenzeitung of July 15th Mr. Mayer writes as follows: "I have just received the May num-

ber. I look over the table of contents and find 'Foul-brood Cure.' Hastily looking through the article I search for the words, salicilic acid, and sure enough there they are, as I expected, for it has done me the same service it has Mr. Siebeneck. It has been demonstrated through the careful scientific researches of Rev. Mr. Shoenfeld, that microscopic fungoids are the cause of foul brood. Now as it has been sufficiently proved that salicilic acid, like carbolic acid, would destroy all animalcules, it ought likewise prove efficacious against the micrococci or foul-brood fungus, especially as salicilic acid is harmless against animal tissue, having, furthermore, no smell, and when diluted, no taste. I accordingly procured some in a drug store and operated as described. The disease had assumed such threatening proportions with me that at last eighty per cent of sealed cells were foul-brooding. I proceeded substantially as Mr. Siebeneck did, taking a feather and sprinkling cells and comb with the acid dissolved in warm water, also washing the interior of the hive with a rag moistened with the acid.

Besides I added the diluted acid to their food in proportionally large doses. The bees ate it readily and to-day I regard foul-brood as eradicated from my apiary. I occasionally find in the worst hives a foul-brood cell, which, however, most likely, has remained since last Spring.

In the Spring of 1874 I melted down a large number of the very nicest empty combs, so as to prevent the disease from spreading; I now use all frames, those from affected hives not excepted, with the acid, and after having disinfected them with the acid."

JOHN P. BRUCK.
Arroyo, Seco Apary, Los Angeles County, California, Feb. 1, 1876.

P. S.—Salicilic acid can now be obtained from the manufacturers in the United States at about 35 cts. an ounce, by the quantity.

I have lately, since above was written, noticed an article on benzoic acid as a substitute for salicilic for the preservation of meats; and the result of a number of experiments seemed to prove it far superior to salicilic. Those that cannot obtain the salicilic might try the benzoic. Besides it is more readily dissolved in water.

To Our Brother Bee-keepers.

It will doubtless be gratifying to every apiarian who reads the Weekly HERALD to know that arrangements have been made for an apicultural department in its columns.

We have concluded to take charge of this department for the present, and will devote our efforts to make it both interesting and beneficial to all those engaged in this branch of industry, which has been so long neglected and which as a science, is as we believe, but in its infancy.

The discoveries and improvements made in this department the past few years by some of the most learned and scientific men of the age has awakened an interest in this department of industry, both in Europe and America.

There is perhaps no country in the world where nature offers greater inducements for the pursuit of this pleasing occupation than Southern California, where climate and pastureage is so favorable with so little labor and so remunerative. It is only through the medium of the press that apiarians can keep pace with the advancements that are being made in their department. Interchange of opinion is essential for our advancement—we therefore urge our bee-keeping friends to a free interchange of opinion on the various topics pertaining to their occupation through the columns of the HERALD. We hope to hear from our friends in different parts of the country whenever they have anything of interest to communicate. Owing to our limited space, we request that all communications be as brief and to the point as possible. We will endeavor to give not less than one column of matter pertaining to apiculture each week which will relate more directly to bee-keeping in this country than can be found in any Eastern Bee Journal. All communications to this department should be addressed to

N. LEVERING,
Los Angeles, California, P. O. 623.

Latest Telegrams.

Dispatches of American Press Association by A. & P. Telegraph Co.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

PACIFIC COAST.

Death of ex-Senator Pendegast. SACRAMENTO, March 1st.—A dispatch has been received here announcing the sudden death at Santa Rosa of ex-Senator W. W. Pendegast, of Napa. Deceased served eight years in the Senate, but lost the Democratic nomination the last campaign. Pendegast had been almost constantly in Sacramento since the opening of the present session, having been employed as agent to represent the interest of foreign insurance companies. He was one of the most brilliant orators in the State.

The New York Express.

NEW YORK, March 1st.—The certificates of incorporation of the New York Express Company filed with the New York Clerk yesterday recites that the Company is organized to print books, pamphlets, and newspapers. Its capital is \$25,000 in 250 shares of \$100 each. The Company is to be managed by Erastus Brooks, J. W. Brooks, Augustus Schell, Frederick Smith and Samuel March are elected Trustees. The Company is to continue for 50 years from the 29th of January last.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., March 1st.—Senator Pendegast of Napa, who has attended the District Court at this place since Monday last, died last night at 8 o'clock. He complained yesterday forenoon of a chilly sensation, but was able to be in Court until noon, a half an hour before his death. In the absence of any one of the attorneys he was taken with apoplexy and was speechless or, when discovered. He lived but a few minutes thereafter.

This morning the District Court opened at 9 A. M. and adjourned till to-morrow.

EASTERN NEWS.

Cable Repaired. NEW YORK, March 1st.—Steamer Faraday successfully repaired the Direct Cable at noon to-day.

The work of picking up both ends and making the splice occupied exactly one and a half hours, and at one P. M. The tests were perfect.

Marriage of Prof. Sydnall. LOS ANGELES, March 1st.—The marriage of Professor Sydnall to Miss Louisa Claude Hamilton took place yesterday

at West Minister's Abbey. The ceremony was performed by Dean Storley. Thos. Carlisle, Professor Huxley, Dr. Hooker and Sir J. Pollock were present.

Spanish Matters.

MADRID, March 1st.—Several Deputies intend offering a resolution in the Courts, that Discey and Navarre cease to exist as separate provinces and calling upon the government to apportion the territory among adjoining provinces.

New Jersey Republican Convention. NEWARK, N. J., March 1st.—The Republican State Convention is called for May 17th.

Interesting.

The most stylish suits ever seen here will be offered at the opening day of the "Important," under the Lafayette Hotel, Saturday, March 4th.

His Honor, Judge Gray, is nothing if not polite to the ladies. The other day he had two pretty milliners in his court in a civil case involving the price of a show window. The Judge had prepared for the occasion with a clean shave, new collar and bewitching bouquet on his desk, but it was of no avail; the law weighed against the fair clients, and of course the court had to decide accordingly. The Judge now bewails his sweetness wasted.

Charles Gallagher, a light weight pugilist, publishes a challenge this morning for a friendly set-to with any man near his equal for \$100 a side. The limit is to be thirty rounds, blackened gloves used, and the whole to be done up according to the rules of the P. R. Does anybody want his phiz spilled?

Cheaper Than Ever.

The clothing, boots, shoes and hats that will be offered on the opening day, Saturday, March 4th, at the "Important," under the Lafayette Hotel, will astonish everybody.

Confidence Company, No. 2, have ordered parade shirts for the company.

DIED.

OLIVER.—In this city, March 1st, Raimunda Oliver, wife of W. O. Oliver, of San Jose, Santa Clara county, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place from the Catholic church to-day at 10 A. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

MOREY.—In this city, March 1st, Emma, wife of H. Morey, aged 22 years.

Funeral from her late residence on Main street, opposite the junction of Spring and Main streets. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED.—Two good female cooks to go to Wilmington and work in a private family. Wages good. Apply at this office.

TO LET.—Two or three nicely furnished rooms, pleasant and convenient location, suitable for office of Perry, Woodworth & Co.

95 ACRES of superior moist farming land, 7 miles from the court house, on an important road, will be sold for \$2500 if applied for soon. BRONK & MITCHELL, Commercial Bank Building.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Mutual Aid Society of this city, on Saturday, March 4th, at 7 o'clock P. M. All members are requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted.

CHALLENGE.

I, CHARLES GALLAGHER, light weight champion, offer to set to in a friendly match with the gloves with any man near my equal on this coast for one hundred dollars. Thirty rounds to be the limit. Hits to count, no cutting in, no pulling, and to be made with blackened gloves.

CHARLES GALLAGHER, L. W. C.

FOR SALE.

A CENTRALLY LOCATED SALOON, FIRST-CLASS TRADE

AND

MAKING MONEY.

The proprietor has interests elsewhere that he must look after.

Inquire at the HERALD office.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the 17th Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, Action brought in the District Court of the 17th Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and the Complaint filed in said District Court, by Alexander Wells, plaintiff, vs. Norman C. Jones, defendant.

The People of the State of California, do hereby certify that the within complaint, together with the summons thereon, was duly served upon the defendant, Norman C. Jones, on the 28th day of February, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, by the undersigned, J. H. Gale, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Los Angeles, and in and for the County of Los Angeles, and that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, failed to appear in said District Court, on the 28th day of February, 1876, to answer the said complaint, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the said plaintiff, Alexander Wells, has moved for an order of the court, directing the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, to answer the said complaint, on or before the 28th day of March, 1876, at Los Angeles, California, and that the court has ordered that the said defendant, Norman C. Jones, answer the